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Geography of
Illinois.



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Book 113

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ILLINOIS.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.—AREA.

Illinois, one of the leading states in the Union in wealth and population, extends from latitude $36^{\circ} 59'$ to $42^{\circ} 30'$ north, and from longitude $87^{\circ} 35'$ to $91^{\circ} 40'$ west from Greenwich.

The capital of the state is in about the same latitude as Philadelphia, Denver, Madrid (Spain), Mount Olympus, Mount Ararat, Bokhara, and Pekin (China).

The greatest length of the state from north to south is about 380 miles, and its greatest width about 215 miles. It contains an area of 56,650 square miles, and its population in 1880 was 3,077,871.

GEOLOGY.

Geology is the science which treats of the structure of the earth. By it we are enabled to determine the order in which the different strata, or layers of the earth's crust, were formed.

All rock has been formed by the action either of fire or of water. That which has resulted from the action of fire is called Igneous Rock; that due to the action of water is Aqueous Rock.

It is believed that at a certain time in its history, the earth was a globe of molten matter. When the surface of the globe had become sufficiently cool, a crust was formed around the earth.

This crust was the bed of the first ocean, and its outside is the line of demarcation between the igneous and the aqueous rocks.

All below this line has been formed by the action of fire, and is *unstratified*; all above, except what has been deposited by volcanic agency, has been formed by the action of water, and is *stratified*, but the stratification is indistinct in the oldest aqueous rocks.

Sometimes the aqueous rocks are subjected to heat and other agencies, by which their original condition is changed: such are termed Metamorphic Rocks. There are but few points in the state where the results of metamorphic action have been observed: these are in the southern part.

The accompanying diagram shows the geological systems known at present; it also shows the systems which have thus far been found in Illinois. It will be seen by this that the igneous rock crops out nowhere in the state; neither does the Laurentian nor Huronian system, both of which are composed of aqueous rocks.

SECTION OF THE GEOLOGICAL SYSTEMS AT PRESENT KNOWN.

Quaternary.
Tertiary.
Cretaceous.
Jurassic.
Carboniferous.
Devonian.
Silurian.
Huronian.
Laurentian.

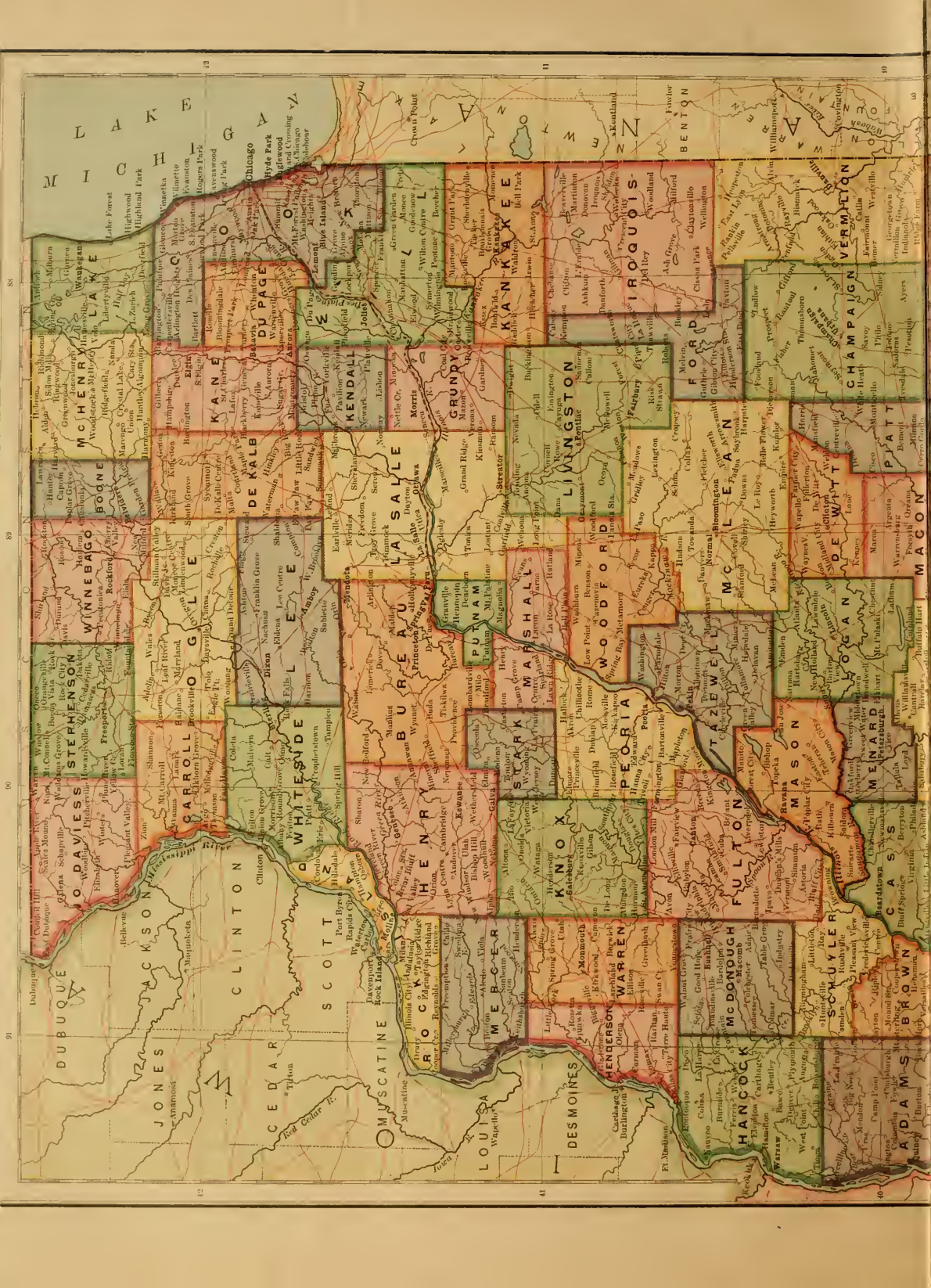
AQUEOUS ROCK

SECTION OF THE GEOLOGICAL SYSTEMS RECOGNIZED IN ILLINOIS.

Quaternary.
Tertiary.

Carboniferous.
Devonian.
Silurian.

IGNEOUS ROCK.



The Silurian formation is the lowest outcropping rock found in Illinois. St. Peter's sandstone belongs to this system. It forms the plateau of Starved Rock, and is found in several other localities. When free from coloring-matter it serves as an excellent material for the manufacture of glass. Galena limestone, found in the northwestern part of the state, is also a Silurian deposit. It is of especial interest, as in it are rich deposits of lead and zinc. The Niagara limestone, so extensively quarried at Joliet, belongs to the Silurian system. It is of a grayish color, and is susceptible of quite a polish. Many of the principal buildings in the state are built of "Joliet stone."

The Devonian deposit is found outcropping along the Mississippi River, from Rock Island southward.

The Carboniferous formation underlies the greater portion of the state. The lower part of the system is rich in limestone, which is used extensively for building purposes and for the manufacture of lime. The principal outcroppings are in the vicinity of Burlington, Warsaw, and Alton. The Coal-Measures are found in the upper part of the Carboniferous System. In the central and southern parts of the state they rest upon some one of the lower Carboniferous series, while in the northern part of the coal-field they rest either upon Devonian or Silurian strata. Hence, when these formations are reached, the search for coal should cease.

The Secondary rocks, formed in the Reptilian Age, and consisting of the Cretaceous, Jurassic, and Triassic systems, are not encountered outcropping anywhere in Illinois; and, as the systems above and below have been found, the absence of the former indicates that the surface of the state was elevated above the level of the ocean during the entire time they were forming in other parts of the country.

The Tertiary System has been identified in the southern part of the state only. Pulaski County offers the best opportunity for its study.

The Quaternary System consists of accumulations of sand, clay, and gravel, which overlie the stratified rocks, and are known under the general name of *drift*.

This drift varies from ten to two hundred feet in thickness. It is generally believed to have been brought from the northern part of the continent, in the Glacial Epoch, by great icebergs which floated in an inland sea covering a large part of the Mississippi Basin. As the icebergs moved southward into a warmer climate, they dropped the detrital matter over the bottom of the inland sea, whose southern shore in Illinois was formed by the ridge of highlands which extends from Grand Tower on the Mississippi River to Shawneetown on the Ohio. This ridge forms the southern boundary of the drift. There are a few small areas in the northern part of the state in which the drift is not found.—(*Consult "Geological Survey of Illinois," by A. H. Worthen.*)

SURFACE.

The Surface of Illinois is generally level or slightly undulating. It slopes gently to the south and west. A large portion of it consists of vast prairies, which are level or moderately rolling; but the surface along the courses of the streams is rough and broken, and in the northern and southern parts it may be termed hilly. Yet the highest elevations are so slight, when considered in connection with the extent of the state, that the surface as a whole may be regarded as level.

The highest lands are in the northern part of the state, between Freeport and Galena, where the surface culminates in mound-like elevations that reach a height of about 900 feet above the level of the river at Cairo, 550 feet above Lake Michigan, and from 1,100 to 1,150 feet above sea-level.

The surface descends gradually along the central line of the state to the valley of the Big Muddy River, where the elevation is only 50 or 60 feet above the level of Cairo. From the Big Muddy the surface rises rapidly, the state being crossed from Grand Tower to Shawneetown by a range of hills which reach an altitude of 500 or 600 feet above the level of the river at Cairo.

DRAINAGE.

River-Systems.—Illinois has four systems of rivers: 1. Those flowing into the Mississippi; 2. Those flowing into the Ohio; 3. Those flowing into the Wabash; 4. Those flowing into Lake Michigan.

The first system comprises the Fevre, Rock, Illinois, Kaskaskia, and Big Muddy. Of these the most important are the Rock, Illinois, and Kaskaskia.

Rock River is a beautiful stream that enters the state from Wisconsin. It flows southwest and joins the Mississippi about three miles below Rock Island City. Practically it is not a navigable stream, but it furnishes abundant water-power, which is used extensively by many of the enterprising cities on its banks.

The Illinois River is the largest in the state. It is formed in Grundy County by the union of the Des Plaines River from Wisconsin and the Kankakee from Indiana. It flows a trifle south of west, until it reaches a point a little north of Hennepin. From this place its course is southwest to the Mississippi, which it enters about eighteen miles above Alton. By means of dams at Copperas Creek and Henry, it is rendered navigable in favorable seasons to Peru. In the upper part of its course it furnishes excellent water-power. The Illinois and Michigan Canal, of which Peru is the southern terminus, connects the river with lake navigation at Chicago. The principal tributaries of the Illinois are the Fox, Vermilion, Spoon, and Sangamon Rivers.

Kaskaskia River, sometimes called the Okaw, owes its importance chiefly to the fact that the first permanent settlement in the state was made on its banks. It is not a navigable stream.

The rivers that flow directly into the Ohio are all small and of little importance. The principal ones are the Cache and the Saline.

The streams that flow into the Wabash are the Little Wabash, Embarras, and Big Vermilion, no one of which is navigable.

The Chicago and Calumet Rivers drain the northeastern part of the state and flow into Lake Michigan. Both of these streams are small, but they are very important. The Chicago River is the most important river in the state, forming as it does the harbor of Chicago.

Lakes.—Lake Michigan borders the state for about sixty miles, affording facilities for an immense commerce.

There are a few lakes in the northeastern part of Illinois, but they are all small. Peoria Lake is simply a widening of the Illinois River.

CLIMATE.—SOIL.

Climate.—Illinois extends through five and a half degrees of latitude, hence its climate varies considerably. The summers are hot in all parts of the state. The winters are long and severe in the northern part, cold in the central portions, and short and mild in the south. The climate throughout the state is subject to great extremes, sudden changes of 30° or 40° sometimes occurring within a few hours.

The annual precipitation, including rain and snow, is about thirty-six inches in the northern part of the state, and about forty-five inches in the southern part.

Most of the rains are brought by the southwest winds which prevail in summer. North and northwest winds prevail in winter, and frequently sweep over the treeless prairies with great violence.

Soil.—The soil of Illinois is of unequalled fertility. In no other part of the world, perhaps, can so large an area of highly productive soil be found. The surface of nearly the entire state consists of a stratum of drift, formed by the decomposition of many varieties of rocks mingled together in one mass. Being enriched by so many minerals, the soil is fitted to nourish a large variety of plants, and to produce them in great abundance.

The soil of the prairies and bottom-lands is very rich, deep, and free from stones. That of the timbered portion is not so rich, but it is better adapted to the growth of wheat and fruits.

Timber.—The natural forests are mostly in the south, although there is considerable woodland in the north; the central part has but a few scattering "groves." The timber area is being increased from year to year by the planting of many thousands of trees. A recent act of the legislature establishing an "arbor-day" has emphasized the importance of this work.

The prevailing kinds of trees are the oak, maple, black-walnut, elm, hickory, linden, and ash. There are but few evergreens among the natural forest trees.

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Minerals.—Illinois has comparatively few minerals, but some of these are found in great abundance.

Bituminous coal underlies about three-fourths of the state. It is found from the Ohio River to Sterling, and from the Mississippi to Indiana. It is mined in immense quantities, and forms the principal fuel of the treeless prairies.

No anthracite coal has been found, but cannel-coal is sometimes mixed with the bituminous in small quantities.

Lead is next to coal in importance. The principal lead-mines are in the northwestern part of the state; they have been worked continuously since 1825. Lead has also been found in Hardin and Massac Counties, along the Ohio River.

Zinc is found in paying quantities in the lead-regions around Galena. *Peat* occurs in several parts of the state, but it is not used to any great extent. *Building-stone* is abundant, the quarries of Joliet, Lemont, Alton, and Chester, being famous all over the Northwest. *Potter's clay* and *hydraulic limestone*, or *cement*, are found in several parts of the state. *Salt* is made in considerable quantities in the southern part of the state, from the waters of salt-springs and artesian wells. *Petroleum* has been found in the southeastern part of the state, but there are no paying wells. *Iron* is also met with in the southeastern counties, but it is not extensively worked at present.

LEADING INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture.—Illinois is pre-eminently an agricultural state. Its level surface, treeless plains, and rich soil, combine to make it the farmer's paradise.

It was believed for a long time that the prairies could not be inhabited, owing to the absence of fuel; but, since the discovery of coal, they have been settled very rapidly. It has further been demonstrated that it is more economical to buy coal than it is to keep a "timber-lot" and prepare the wood for use.

The principal crop is corn, in the production of which, as well as of wheat and oats, Illinois is a leading state.

Large quantities of barley, rye, flax, and potatoes, are also raised. Hay is one of the most valuable crops produced in the state, and tobacco is cultivated extensively in the southern portion.

Fruit-growing is an important interest. Apples are raised throughout the state, and peaches in the south. Berries abound in the central and southern parts, and find ready sale at remunerative prices.

Much attention is given to the raising of stock. The state is unequalled in the number and quality of its horses and swine; and horned cattle and sheep form the wealth of many of the inhabitants.

Dairying is carried on very extensively. The rich natural meadows of the state invite the dairyman to convert their nutritious grasses into golden treasure. Elgin, on the Fox River, is the center of the dairy business in the Northwest.

Manufactures.—This state excels every other state in the Union in the manufacture of farming-implements, packed pork, and malt and distilled liquors. It is also largely engaged in the manufacture of machinery, railroad supplies and rolling-stock, zinc, barbed wire, flour and mill products, carriages and wagons, planed and sawed lumber, furniture, paper, clothing, boots and shoes, watches, glass, starch, etc. The largest manufacturing interest in the state is that of the Pullman Palace-Car Company, at Pullman. The manufacture of drain-tile has of late become an important industry.

Commerce.—The commercial facilities of Illinois are very superior. The Mississippi River on the west, and the Ohio on the south, give it a natural outlet to the North and West, and to the Gulf of Mexico; while Lake Michigan, on the northeast, opens up a highway to the Atlantic.

Illinois has more miles of railroad than any other state in the Union. This is largely due to its geographical position. It is situated directly in the great route of commerce, and at the point from which branch routes start out for the Northwest and Southwest.

Perhaps nothing can show the commercial importance of its position better than the fact that twelve railroad-bridges span the Mississippi from this state. The chief exports are grain, packed pork, and live-stock. The leading imports are lumber, iron, and manufactured goods.



THE PULLMAN PALACE-CAR WORKS, PULLMAN, ILLINOIS.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Inhabitants.—Illinois was settled by people from other parts of the United States. The southern counties were occupied by families from Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina. The northern part was settled by emigrants from New



NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS.

York and New England. Each section of the state still shows the leading characteristics of its first occupants. The early French settlers exerted but little influence on the customs and usages of the state.

The First Permanent Settlement in Illinois was made at Kaskaskia by French missionaries. The date of the settlement is not positively known, but it is believed to have been between 1680 and 1690. Other settlements were soon established in the vicinity. The settlers were all French, and France retained possession of the state until 1763, when it was ceded to England.

Illinois was a dependency of Canada up to 1711, although the actual government was in the hands of the missionaries. In 1711, it became a part of the province of Louisiana, whose capital was at Mobile.

In 1717, the province of Louisiana came under the Company of the West, later known as the Company of the Indies, of which the famous John Law was the ruling spirit. His "Mississippi Scheme" soon collapsed, the company surrendered its charter to the king, and Louisiana, including Illinois, was ruled by royal governors until the cession to the English.

The English controlled Illinois until 1778, when Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, ordered Lieutenant-Colonel George Rogers Clark to raise troops and capture Kaskaskia and the neighboring posts. Clark succeeded in carrying out his orders; Illinois passed from under the control of England, and was formed into a county of Virginia.

In 1787, Congress passed an ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory—the name given to that part of the country lying between Pennsylvania and the Mississippi, and extending from the Ohio River to the British possessions on the north. Parts of this vast domain had been claimed by several of the thirteen original colonies, but, previous to the passage of the ordinance, all had relinquished their claims in favor of the nation at large.

The Capital of the Northwest Territory was fixed at Marietta, and General St. Clair was made the first governor. The capital was afterward removed to Cincinnati, at which place the first territorial legislature met, September 16, 1799.

In 1800, the Northwest Territory was divided, and the territory forming at present the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and nearly all of Indiana, was organized as the Territory of Indiana, with Vincennes as its capital. William Henry Harrison was appointed governor.

On February 3, 1809, the present states of Illinois and Wisconsin were separated from Indiana, and organized as the Territory of Illinois. Kaskaskia was made the capital, and Ninian Edwards appointed governor.

The present boundaries were established in 1818, when Illinois was admitted into the Union as a sovereign state. Shadrach Bond was elected the first governor, and the seat of government was removed to Vandalia, where it remained until 1837. It was then located at Springfield.

The history of Illinois, since its admission into the Union, is familiar to all of its people. Its bold stand for freedom in the "twenties," its loyalty to the Union, its high rank in wealth and education, are facts of which its citizens may justly be proud.



STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY, NORMAL, ILLINOIS.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Free Schools.—The constitution of the state declares that "the General Assembly shall provide a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all children of this state may receive a good common school education." The General Assembly has done its duty in the matter by amply providing for the maintenance of a system of free public education that will compare favorably with that of any other state.

The state superintendent is at the head of the system. He is elected for four years.

There is a county superintendent in charge of the schools of each county. In addition to his other duties, he licenses teachers, conducts teachers' institutes, and visits every school in his county at least once a year. He is to spend half of the time given to his office in visiting ungraded schools. He is elected for four years.

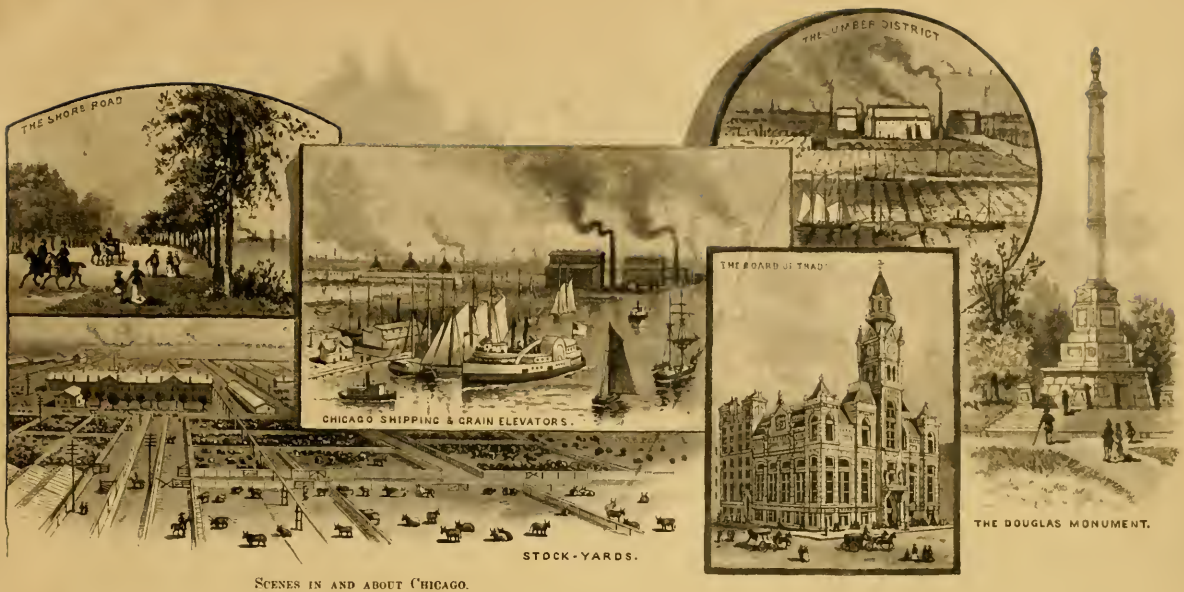
The school township coincides with the congressional township. In each school township there are three school trustees elected. They serve three years, one being elected each year. In each school township there are several school districts. Each district elects three school directors to serve for three years, one being elected each year. The directors are the active managers of the schools.

Normal Schools.—Connected with the school system are two state normal schools, one at Normal, the other at Carbondale. Both are doing efficient work. Cook County maintains a county normal school.

The University of Illinois, situated at Champaign, contains schools of agriculture, horticulture, engineering, natural science, and literature.

There are several colleges and universities under denominational control. They have been the pioneers in higher education, and are still doing excellent work.

The State Institutions comprise the University of Illinois, at Champaign; the Illinois State Normal University, at Normal; the Southern Illinois Normal University, at Carbondale; the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Quincy; the Soldiers' Orphans'



SCENES IN AND ABOUT CHICAGO.

Home, at Normal; the Asylum for Feeble-minded Children, at Lincoln; the Illinois Industrial School for the Blind, at Chicago; the Eye and Ear Infirmary, at Chicago; the Illinois State Insane Asylum, at Jacksonville; the Southern Insane Asylum, at Anna; the Eastern Insane Asylum, at Kankakee; the Northern Insane Asylum, at Elgin; the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Jacksonville; the Institution for the Blind, at Jacksonville; the Illinois State Penitentiary, at Joliet; the Southern Illinois Penitentiary, at Chester; the State Reform School for Boys, at Pontiac.

Religion.—The state encourages religion by protecting all men in the free exercise thereof, and by exempting from taxation all church property. But no public money can be appropriated for the aid or support of any church or sectarian school.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

Government.—The government of Illinois is divided into three departments—Legislative, Executive, and Judicial.

The General Assembly constitutes the legislative department. It consists of a senate and a house of representatives.

The state is divided into fifty-one senatorial districts, each of which elects a senator for a term of four years, and three representatives for a term of two years.

Each voter has a right to cast three votes for representative. He may cast them for one, two, or three candidates. This feature is peculiar to the constitution of Illinois. It is called the "minority representation plan," because it makes it possible for the minority in each senatorial district to elect one representative. The regular sessions of the General Assembly are biennial.

The executive department consists of the governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor of public accounts, attorney-general, and superintendent of public instruction. They are all elected for four years, except the treasurer, who is elected for two years, and is not eligible for re-election until two years after his term has expired.

The judicial powers are vested in a supreme court, appellate courts, circuit courts, county courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates, and in such courts as may be created by law for cities and incorporated towns.

Political Divisions.—The state is divided into twenty congressional districts, and into 102 counties. McLean County is the largest. It has an area of 1,172 square miles, and thus contains more *land* than the entire state of Rhode Island (land-area, 1,085 square miles).

PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Springfield, the county-seat of Sangamon County (population, 33,000), is the capital of the state. It is situated on a beautiful prairie, four miles south of the Sangamon River. The leading manufactures are carriages, wagons, castings, harness and saddlery, doors and blinds, machinery, flour, watches, pulp, and paper. Coal-mining is also an important industry. The city is reached by seven lines of railroads, which enable it to carry on trade with the surrounding towns. The Capitol building is an imposing structure, and a credit to the state (see page i). Other noteworthy buildings are the United States court-house, custom-house, and post-office, the county court-house, the arsenal, the high-school, several banks, and a number of commodious hotels. The Lincoln monument, located in Oak Ridge Cemetery, is an object of much interest, and was erected at a cost of over \$200,000. Springfield contains thirty churches; and from the beauty of its streets and suburbs it has been called "the Flower City."

Chicago, the metropolis of the West, is situated in the north-eastern part of Illinois, on Lake Michigan. Dearborn observatory is in latitude $41^{\circ} 50' 1''$ north, and in longitude $87^{\circ} 37'$ west from Greenwich. The city extends along the lake about ten miles, and west five miles. It covers an area of about forty square miles, and has a population estimated at 850,000.

Chicago River and its branches divide the city into three parts, known as the "North Side," "South Side," and "West Side." Communication between the different parts of the city is kept up by means of thirty-six swing-bridges and two tunnels. The Washington Street tunnel connects the West with the South Side, and the La Salle Street tunnel connects the North with the South Side.

The river was naturally a shallow and sluggish stream. It has been so deepened and widened that it admits the largest class of lake-vessels into the heart of the city. It forms the principal harbor of Chicago, and with its branches affords the city a water frontage of about forty miles, exclusive of the lake harbor. It has been deepened so much that the water flows from the lake into the river and through the South Branch into the Illinois and Michigan Canal, which connects the city with Peru. This canal carries off much of the sewage of Chicago, to the great annoyance of the towns through which it passes.

The city is supplied with an abundance of water from Lake Michigan by means of tunnels that extend out under the lake two miles. The authorities are now constructing a tunnel that will reach out five miles from the shore, so that the water-supply may be pure.

There are over 1,000 miles of streets, which are regularly laid out and cross each other at right angles. The public parks are many and beautiful. The larger ones are situated on the outskirts of the city, and are connected by a system of boulevards which surpass those of any other city on the continent. The first railroad out of Chicago was opened in 1848, and the first through train from the East entered the city in 1852. Now, about forty roads meet in the city, making it the greatest railroad center in the world. As many as 650 trains arrive daily, and about the same number depart.

Chicago is one of the greatest manufacturing centers of the world; about one tenth of the population are engaged in manufactures. It has several establishments that employ over 4,000 persons each, and many that employ over 1,000. The principal manufactures are iron, farming-implements, flour, distilled liquors, pork and meats, leather, boots and shoes.

This city is second only to New York in the amount of business transacted annually, and it is the greatest lumber, live-stock, and grain market in the world. Its grain-elevators have a capacity of from 300,000 to 1,800,000 bushels each. The center of the trade in live-stock is at the Union Stock-Yards, which are situated in the southwestern part of the city, about six miles from the Court-House. The yards cover 345 acres, and have a capacity for 189,000 animals. The packing-houses are located near the stock-yards. The pork-packing interest is the most important. The united capacity of all the houses engaged in the business is 75,000 hogs per day.

In October, 1871, Chicago was the scene of one of the greatest fires of modern times. The business portion of the South Side, and nearly all of the North Side, were destroyed. The area burned over, including the streets, was nearly three and a third square miles. The number of buildings destroyed was 17,450; persons rendered homeless, 98,500; persons killed, about 200; loss of property, \$190,000,000.

The towns of Lake and Hyde Park, south of the city, and that of Lake View on the north, contain most of the important suburbs of Chicago, and all are practically parts of it.

EVANSTON (population about 9,000), situated ten miles north of Chicago, on Lake Michigan, is the seat of the Northwestern University. It has also a township high-school, and a government life-saving station is located here.

PULLMAN is on the northwestern margin of Lake Calumet, twelve miles south of Chicago. The Pullman Palace-Car Works are located here. They give employment to 5,000 persons, who are engaged in manufacturing all kinds of railway-cars.



PEORIA (population, 45,000), the second city of Illinois in wealth and population, is situated on the west bank of the Illinois River, at the foot of Peoria Lake. The manufacturing interests of the city are very important. Its distilleries are capable of consuming 35,000 bushels of grain daily. Large quantities of corn are also used in the manufacture of glucose and starch.

Farming-implements, carriages, stoves, castings, and machinery, are manufactured on a large scale. There are several saw- and planing-mills, flouring-mills, furniture-factories, and potteries; there are also valuable chemical works. The city has excellent commercial facilities. It has river communication with the South, and also water connection with Chicago by means of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Most of its commerce, however, is carried on through twelve railroads, which connect it with all parts of the country. The chief exports are manufactured products, grain, live-stock, and ice.

Peoria is well paved, lighted with gas and electricity, and has several lines of street-railways. It has a fine public library of 27,000 volumes and a law library of 4,000 volumes. There are eight daily newspapers, ten weeklies, and three monthlies, and the people are invited to worship by forty-four churches.

QUINCY (population, 35,000), the county-seat of Adams County, lies in the western part of the state. It is beautifully situated on the Mississippi River, on a range of bluffs from 150 to 200 feet in elevation. The city is an important manufacturing center. It has seven foundries, four breweries, and six flouring-mills. Great quantities of bricks and lime are made, and in the manufacture of tobacco it ranks among the first cities in the West. Other leading manufactures are farming-implements, furniture, carriages, wagons, leather, and paper. The Mississippi furnishes water communication with a large part of the country, and the commercial interests of the city are further advanced by six lines of railroads. The State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home is located at Quincy.

BLOOMINGTON (population, 23,000) is an important railroad center and the county-seat of the largest county in the state. It is surrounded by a rich farming country, whose products are brought to its markets. Coal is found in abundance, and mining forms one of the leading industries. There are several important factories established at Bloomington. Flour, furniture, plows, doors and blinds, machinery, and soap, are the chief manufactured products. The general shops of the Chicago and Alton Railroad are located here, and furnish employment to a large number of skilled laborers. Bloomington is a clean, well-paved, and well-lighted city, and has the best water-supply in the state.

JOLIET (population, 22,000), the county-seat of Will County, is on the Des Plaines River, in the northeastern part of the state. The Illinois and Michigan Canal passes through the city, giving it water communication with Chicago and with the Mississippi River. The Joliet Steel Company's Works, claimed to be the largest in the United States, are located here. There are several barbed-wire factories, check-rower and corn-planter factories, flouring-mills, foundries, and machine-shops. The great industry of Joliet, however, is the quarrying of building-stone, which furnishes employment to a large number of men.

The city has six lines of railroads. It is substantially built, all of the public buildings and many of the residences being constructed of stone. The streets are well paved and lighted with electricity. The Illinois State Penitentiary is located here.

ROCKFORD (population, 20,000) is pleasantly situated on the Rock River. It is the county-seat of Winnebago County, and the

principal market-town of a large area of very fertile farming-land, whose productions it receives by means of several well-equipped lines of railroads. Rockford is pre-eminently a manufacturing city. Rock River furnishes abundance of water-power, which is utilized in manufacturing farming-implements, paper, flour, furniture, bolts and nuts, watches, silver-plated ware, and several other articles.

AURORA (population, 18,500) is on the Fox River, thirty-eight miles west of Chicago, at the intersection of seven railroads. The chief manufacturing establishments are flour and woolen mills, machine-works, sash and blind factories, cotton and corset factories, breweries, smelting and refining works, a watch-factory, etc. The car and repair shops of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad and the repair-shops of the Chicago and Iowa Railroad, are situated here.

BELLEVILLE (population, 18,000), the county-seat of St. Clair County, is situated fifteen miles southeast of St. Louis, in the coal region of the state. The surrounding country is very fertile and in a high state of cultivation, producing large crops of wheat and corn, which have built up extensive flouring-mills in the city and neighboring towns. Large nail-mills, steel-works, smelting-works, and factories of agricultural implements, are the principal industrial establishments.

DECATUR (population, 16,000) is the county-seat of Macon County. It is situated near the center of the state, on the North Fork of the Sangamon River. Underlying the city are rich veins of coal, which furnish an inexhaustible supply of fuel for its numerous factories. The leading manufactures are farming-implements, flour, furniture, and burial-caskets. Seven lines of railroads offer facilities for commerce. It is claimed that more trains pass through here daily than through any other city of the state, except Chicago and East St. Louis.

ELGIN (population, 16,000), a prosperous manufacturing city, is situated on the Fox River. It has the largest watch-factory in the United States; also pork-packing establishments, condensing establishments, iron-foundries, flouring-mills, carriage and wagon works, machine-shops, and soap-factories. The city is the center of the greatest dairying region in the country. The Illinois Northern Insane Asylum is located at Elgin.

EAST ST. LOUIS (population, 15,000), an important commercial city, is on the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite St. Louis, with which it is connected by bridge and ferries. It is the terminus of thirteen railroads, several of which have their repair-shops here. The largest stock-yards in the country are located one mile from the city.

STREATOR (population, 15,000), on the Vermilion River, is the center of very extensive coal-fields. Large quantities of soft coal are shipped from here. The most important manufactures are flour, machinery, brick and drain-tile, ditching-machines, and bottles.

GALESBURG (population, 14,000), the county-seat of Knox County, is an important educational center. Its public schools are very efficient. St. Joseph's Academy, Knox College, and Lombard University, all of which are located here, attract to their halls hundreds of young men and women who are seeking a higher education.

DANVILLE (population, 14,000), an important railroad center, is in the eastern part of the state. It is the county-seat of Vermilion County, and is pleasantly situated on the Big Vermilion River. Its abundance of fuel enables it to engage extensively in manufactures.

ROCK ISLAND (population, 13,000) is located at the foot of the

upper rapids, on the south bank of the Mississippi, as the river at this point flows directly west. It has five important railroad lines, three street-car lines, a substantial wholesale trade, and varied manufacturing interests, of which lumber, plows, stoves, glass, and earriages, are the chief.

CAIRO (population, 12,000), the most southern city in the state, is situated at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. It is entered by seven lines of railroads, which, with the rivers, give it



VICINITY OF CAIRO.

unsurpassed facilities for commerce. The National Government has established a custom-house and marine hospital here. The Illinois Central Railroad Company has built a steel bridge across the Ohio at this point.

JACKSONVILLE (population, 12,000) is the county-seat of Morgan County, and an important educational center. It is the seat of the Illinois College and Illinois Female College. Here also are located state institutions for the blind, deaf and dumb, and insane.

MOLINE is on the Mississippi, a few miles above Rock Island, with which it is connected by a street-railway. It is an important manufacturing center, the chief articles manufactured being farming-implements, carriages and wagons, paper, and lumber.

FREEMONT, the county-seat of Stephenson County, is on the Pecatonica River, in the northern part of the state. Its leading manufactures are buggies, windmills, pumps, and machinery.

OTTAWA is at the junction of the Illinois and Fox Rivers, in the center of La Salle County, of which it is the county-seat. It has several lines of railroads, which, with the Illinois and Michigan Canal, make it an important shipping-point. One of the chief industries is the manufacture of fire-proof building-tile from the extensive beds of fire-clay in the vicinity. It is also largely engaged in the manufacture of organs. The supreme and appellate courts meet here, and there is an excellent township high-school.

GALENA, the county-seat of Jo Daviess County, is on the Galena or Fevre River, about four miles from its union with the Mississippi. It is in the midst of the lead and zinc regions of the Northwest, and surrounded by a good farming country. The city has breweries, foundries, lead-smelting works, woolen, flour, and planing mills, potteries, and shoe and furniture factories.

KANKAKEE is pleasantly situated on the Kankakee River. It is becoming quite noted as a summer resort. Small steamers ply regularly between the city and the beautiful picnic-grounds up the river. Kankakee is clean, well drained, lighted by gas and electricity, and is the county-seat of Kankakee County. It has a number of schools and churches, and a well-assorted public library. There are several prosperous manufacturing establishments. Kankakee is the seat of the Illinois Eastern Insane Asylum.

CHAMPAIGN is the chief market town of a rich farming country. It is well supplied with railroads, by means of which it ships large quantities of grain and live-stock. The University of Illinois is located here.

MONMOUTH, the county-seat of Warren County, is actively engaged in the shipment of farm produce, for which it has excellent railroad facilities. The chief manufactures are plows and earthen-ware. The city prides itself on its educational advantages. It supports a good system of public schools, a public library, and several elegant churches; it is also the seat of Monmouth College.

CANTON, a flourishing manufacturing town, is situated in the northeast corner of Fulton County. There are now in operation brick and tile-factories, farming-implement works, flouring-mills, foundries, machine-shops, a brewery, and several cigar-factories. There are valuable coal-mines in the vicinity; and coal, grain, live-stock, brick, and tile, are exported.

MACOMB, the county-seat of McDonough County, is located on the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad. Potter's clay of the best quality is found in the vicinity, and there are three pot-



SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL UNIVERSITY, CARBONDALE.

teries, which are doing a flourishing business. There are also machine-shops, foundries, and flouring-mills.

NORMAL is pleasantly situated at the crossing of the Illinois Central and Chicago and Alton Railroads. It is in the center of McLean County, two miles north of Bloomington, with which it is connected by street-railway. This beautiful little city is known throughout the state as the seat of the Illinois State Normal University and the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. It has a good system of schools, and supports nine churches. Normal is the principal market in the state for the

sale of imported horses; it is also an important point for the shipment of nursery-stock and berries.

EFFINGHAM is the county-seat of Effingham County, and an important railroad center. It is the principal market for the surrounding country, and ships large quantities of grain, live-stock, poultry, hay, and flour. The city has several manufacturing enterprises, all of which are in a flourishing condition.

CARBONDALE, in Jackson County, on the Illinois Central Railroad, is the seat of the Southern Illinois Normal University.

TABLE SHOWING THE GROWTH IN POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES OF ILLINOIS, 1800-1880

FROM PART I., TENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

COUNTIES.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.	1810.	1800.	COUNTIES.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.	1810.	1800.
Adams	59,135	56,362	41,323	26,508	14,476	2,186	.....	.....	.....	Livingston	38,450	31,471	11,637	1,552	759	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alexander	14,808	10,564	4,707	2,484	3,313	1,390	625	.....	.....	Logan	25,097	23,053	14,272	5,128	2,533	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bond	14,896	13,132	9,815	6,144	5,069	3,124	2,931	.....	.....	McDonough	27,970	26,569	20,069	7,401	2,826	1,990	.....	.....	.....
Bonne	11,548	12,642	11,673	7,634	1,705	.....	.....	.....	.....	McHenry	24,908	23,762	22,089	14,978	2,578	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown	13,041	12,295	9,938	7,198	4,183	.....	.....	.....	.....	McLean	60,100	53,988	28,772	10,163	6,565	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bureau	33,172	32,415	26,426	8,841	3,067	.....	.....	.....	.....	Macon	30,065	26,481	13,738	3,988	3,069	1,132	.....	.....	.....
Calhoun	7,407	6,562	5,144	3,331	1,741	1,090	.....	.....	.....	Macoupin	27,692	32,736	24,092	12,355	2,826	1,990	.....	.....	.....
Carroll	16,065	16,705	13,886	7,023	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Madison	50,126	44,131	31,251	20,441	14,433	6,221	13,550	.....	.....
Cass	14,493	11,580	11,325	7,253	2,981	.....	.....	.....	.....	Marion	23,686	20,622	12,739	6,720	4,742	2,125	.....	.....	.....
Champaign	40,803	32,737	14,629	2,649	1,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	Marshall	15,055	16,956	13,437	5,180	1,849	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christian	28,227	20,363	10,492	3,303	1,878	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mason	16,342	16,184	10,351	1,591	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clark	21,804	18,719	14,087	6,532	7,453	3,940	931	.....	.....	Massac	10,443	9,581	6,213	4,062	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay	16,192	15,875	9,336	4,289	3,228	755	.....	.....	.....	Menard	13,024	11,735	9,584	6,349	4,431	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	18,714	16,285	10,941	5,139	3,718	2,330	.....	.....	.....	Merced	19,362	18,769	15,042	5,346	2,352	26	.....	.....	.....
Coles	27,042	25,235	14,203	9,335	9,610	.....	.....	.....	.....	Monroe	13,683	12,982	12,892	6,759	4,481	2,000	1,516	.....	.....
Cook	607,524	849,966	144,954	43,285	19,201	.....	.....	.....	.....	Montgomery	28,076	25,314	13,979	6,277	4,490	2,953	.....	.....	.....
Crawford	16,197	13,889	11,551	7,135	4,422	3,117	2,969	.....	.....	Morgan	31,514	28,463	25,112	16,064	19,547	12,714	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland	13,759	12,223	8,311	3,718	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Moultrie	13,699	10,385	6,385	3,234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
De Kalb	26,768	23,295	19,086	7,540	1,697	.....	.....	.....	.....	Osceola	29,957	27,492	22,888	10,620	9,479	.....	.....	.....	.....
De Witt	17,001	14,768	10,830	5,002	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Peoria	55,355	47,540	36,601	17,547	6,153	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas	15,853	13,481	7,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Perry	16,907	13,723	9,552	5,278	3,222	1,215	.....	.....	.....
Du Page	19,161	16,683	14,701	9,290	3,535	.....	.....	.....	.....	Piatt	15,583	10,953	6,137	1,601	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elber	25,499	21,450	16,925	10,092	8,225	1,071	.....	.....	.....	Pike	33,751	30,708	27,249	18,810	11,728	2,396	.....	.....	.....
Edwards	18,715	7,545	5,454	3,070	1,649	3,444	.....	.....	.....	Polk	13,256	11,457	6,742	3,975	4,094	3,316	2,610	.....	.....
Effingham	19,920	15,653	7,816	3,799	1,675	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pulaski	5,567	8,752	3,943	2,305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fayette	23,241	19,638	11,889	8,075	6,328	2,704	.....	.....	.....	Putnam	5,554	6,280	5,587	3,924	2,131	1,310	.....	.....	.....
Ford	15,099	9,163	1,979	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Randolph	25,690	20,829	17,305	11,079	7,944	4,425	3,492	7,275	1,103
Franklin	17,729	12,652	9,392	5,681	3,682	4,083	1,763	.....	.....	Richland	15,545	12,803	9,711	4,012	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton	41,240	38,291	33,338	22,508	13,142	1,841	.....	.....	.....	Rock Island	38,362	25,783	21,006	9,397	2,610	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gallatin	12,861	11,134	8,055	5,418	10,760	7,405	3,155	.....	.....	Saint Clair	61,806	51,068	37,694	20,180	13,631	7,078	5,848	5,007	1,255
Greene	29,010	20,277	16,093	12,429	11,951	7,074	.....	.....	.....	Saline	15,540	12,714	1,331	5,588	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grundy	17,732	14,938	10,370	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sangamon	32,894	46,355	32,721	19,228	12,966	9,301	5,816	.....	.....
Hamilton	16,712	13,014	9,015	3,962	3,945	2,616	.....	.....	.....	Schuyler	16,249	17,419	14,684	10,573	6,952	2,959	.....	.....	.....
Hancock	35,337	35,933	29,061	14,632	9,946	483	.....	.....	.....	Scott	10,741	10,530	9,069	7,914	6,215	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardin	6,024	5,113	3,759	2,887	1,378	.....	.....	.....	.....	Shelby	30,270	25,476	14,613	7,047	6,659	2,952	.....	.....	.....
Henderson	10,722	12,884	9,501	4,612	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Stark	11,297	10,751	9,004	5,745	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henry	36,597	33,506	20,669	3,807	1,890	41	.....	.....	.....	Stephenson	31,963	30,608	25,112	11,666	2,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iroquois	35,471	25,782	12,335	4,149	1,605	.....	.....	.....	.....	Tazewell	20,966	27,903	21,470	12,052	7,221	4,716	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	32,505	19,631	9,590	5,892	3,966	1,828	1,542	.....	.....	Union	18,162	16,518	11,181	7,615	5,244	3,239	2,362	.....	.....
Jackson	17,715	11,633	8,361	4,230	1,472	.....	.....	.....	.....	Vermillion	21,888	20,382	17,620	11,012	9,301	5,816	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	30,686	17,961	12,965	8,109	5,792	2,555	691	.....	.....	Wabash	9,915	8,841	7,313	4,680	4,240	2,710	.....	.....	.....
Jersey	15,512	15,054	12,051	7,354	4,535	.....	.....	.....	.....	Warren	22,933	23,174	18,336	8,176	6,739	308	.....	.....	.....
Jo Daviess	27,528	27,829	27,325	16,694	6,180	2,111	.....	.....	.....	Washington	21,112	17,599	13,731	6,993	4,810	1,675	1,517	.....	.....
Johnson	13,078	11,298	9,312	4,114	3,626	1,596	843	.....	.....	Wayne	21,291	19,738	12,251	6,825	5,133	2,553	1,114	.....	.....
Kane	14,939	19,091	10,062	6,793	6,941	.....	.....	.....	.....	White	23,087	16,846	12,403	8,925	7,919	6,001	4,828	.....	.....
Kankakee	25,047	24,352	20,112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Whiteside	30,885	27,503	18,737	5,361	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kendall	15,083	12,399	13,074	7,730	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Will	53,422	43,013	29,321	10,703	10,167	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knox	18,514	39,622	28,693	13,279	7,094	271	.....	.....	.....	Williamson	17,322	12,345	12,251	7,316	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake	21,296	21,014	18,257	12,286	2,634	.....	.....	.....	.....	Winnebago	30,505	29,301	24,491	11,773	4,609	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Salle	70,403	60,792	48,332	17,815	9,918	.....	.....	.....	.....	Woodford	21,620	18,956	13,282	4,415	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence	13,663	12,533	9,211	6,121	7,092	3,668	.....	.....	.....	Total	1,077,871	2,330,891	1,711,051	861,470	476,183	157,445	55,162	12,282	2,458
Lee	27,491	27,171	17,651	5,292	2,035	.....	.....	.....	.....						

Organized as a territory, February 3, 1809. Admitted as a state, December 3, 1818.

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